



VOLUME 25—NUMBER 21.

LATE NEWS

KILLED IN ACCIDENT

London—Air Marshal Sir Francis John Linnell was killed today in a traffic accident near Wheatley, Oxford. Linnell, 52, was knighted in the field in North Africa by King George in June, 1943, when he was deputy commander in chief of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East.

JAP ASSAULT REPULSED

Chungking. — A Chinese army spokesman reported today that Chinese troops had withstood a three-way Japanese assault on Kweilin in the outskirts of the city and carried out one successful counterattack against the southern enemy forces.

"All the hill fortifications surrounding Kweilin still are in Chinese hands," he said, explaining that the Chinese are fully prepared for a long siege.

STRIKE ENDS

Mishawaka, Ind.—An unauthorized strike at the Ball Band Company, which made about 6,000 rubber workers idle, ended today when most of some 2,000 first shift employees returned to work jobs after hearing a back-to-work plea by union officials.

5TH RATE NAVAL POWER

San Diego, Cal.—American naval forces in the Pacific have knocked Japan down to a fifth rate naval power and have virtually eliminated her naval air arm, said Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, commander of Task Force 58, said here today.

GERMANS FALL BACK

London.—Berlin said today that Soviet pursued German forces had fallen back to the area of Budapest and south of Budapest, and that Budapest broke in on a program to warn that "false rumors are spreading" and call on the people for confidence in Providence.

Merger Application Filed By State IGSC

The filing of an application to the Public Utility Commissions of Indiana and Michigan to merge the Indiana General Service and the Michigan General Service Company was announced today by Arnold Hogan, Vice President and General Manager of the Indiana General Service Company. Similar applications are being filed with the Securities Exchange Commission and Federal Power Commission.

Indiana General Service Company proposes to call for redemption of all its outstanding 6 per cent preferred stock in the hands of the public amounting to 15,344 shares, and at the same time American Gas and Electric Company, owner of all the common stock of the Indiana General Service Company, will surrender the 24,347 shares of 6 per cent preferred owned by it and take in its place an equal number of shares of common stock, par value \$100. In addition, American Gas and Electric Company will purchase from Indiana General Service Company 653 shares of common stock for \$65,300 in cash. The application further proposes that the First Mortgage 3 1/4 per cent Bonds of Indiana General Service Company now outstanding in the hands of the public amounting to \$6,500,000 will be assumed by the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company at the time of the merger and immediately after the merger takes place Indiana and Michigan Electric Company proposes to call for redemption all of these bonds, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Mr. Hogan pointed out a number of advantages which would accrue from such a merger to this section of Indiana now served by the Indiana General Service Company. The merged company will be much stronger financially and in a better position to care for the growing needs of the communities served. For some years Indiana General Service Company has itself had insufficient generating capacity to supply all its customers and has purchased from the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company a large portion of its requirements.

So far as the employees of Indiana General Service Company are concerned, there is contemplated little, if any, change. They will carry on as part of a larger organization. It was also learned that Mr. Hogan, who is now Vice President of the Indiana General Service Company, will be elected a Vice President of Indiana and Michigan Electric Company and will continue to be in charge of all the company activities in that part of Indiana now served by the Indiana General Service Company.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper In Delaware County Carrying the Union Label

MUNCIE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1944.

KEEP FAITH WITH THEM!
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Double Talking Mr. Gates Desires A Bureaucracy

Proposes a Bureau of Chemurgy To Aid Agriculture---Forgets Purdue University Is Making Extensive Research In That Department---Slaps the Gross Income Tax Law But Makes No Definite Pledge To Abolish It Since He Is Afraid of the Farmer Vote --- Gates Surrounds Himself With Noted Lobbyists.

Ralph F. Gates, campaigning as the nominee of the machine which kidnapped the Republican party in Indiana—seeking the high and glorious office of Governor—has often blasted "bureaucracy." His thunderous charges frequently made headlines in the G.O.P. press which supports him with one eye closed and the other cocked.

Mr. Gates asked for it, so here it is. Speaking at Kokomo Oct. 25 Mr. Gates said, and we quote, "When I am elected Governor, I shall ask the legislature to establish within this department (The division of commerce and industry) whatever staff is necessary to study and correlate new developments in chemurgy to increase the use of agricultural products."

Mr. Gates promises to establish a new and unnecessary bureau in a division now operating under the office of the Lieutenant Governor. We want to ask Mr. Gates why he made that promise. We want him to tell the voters just what interests are behind that movement. We want him to say what group he talked to about this matter before he proposed that dream product of a bureaucratic mind. But most of all we want to ask a couple of questions.

Has Mr. Gates ever heard of Purdue University, one of if not the greatest university of its kind in the whole world? If he knows of this great university has he ever heard of two of its fine schools—the school of agricultural engineering and the school of chemical engineering? In those two schools, for some time past, pioneering research has been going on in the field of chemurgy. And this is certain, no political bureau, such as Gates proposes, will ever catch up with the fine work these two university schools are doing.

Mr. Gates said he proposed to establish this bureau, and again we quote, "to increase the use of agricultural products." A very interesting suggestion from Mr. Gates, who last week was not so interested in the wishes and the interests of the agricultural folk. In a letter which he did not expose to the view of the farmers until after a Democratic speaker called it to public attention, Gates attacked and by inference pledged to work for repeal of the Indiana Gross Income Tax Law.

Farmers of Indiana have acclaimed the Gross Income Tax Law, enacted by a Democratic administration, as the fairest and best state tax law in all the nation. But in his letter, (sent to the business men, only,) Mr. Gates said, and again we quote, "For many years I have had business interests in my home town and I have served a number of small businesses. I am, therefore, cognizant of the heavy burden which was inflicted on retail merchants of Indiana by the Democratic Party WHEN THAT PARTY PASSED THE GROSS INCOME TAX ACT OF 1933."

Then Mr. Gates continued, "I

want to assure the retail merchants of the state of Indiana that when I am elected Governor of Indiana I shall favor any and all steps necessary to free business generally from the burdens of bureaucratic control and interference to the end that we may restore as full a degree of free enterprise in the business world as may be consistent with good government. This is a principle which I enunciate now and by which I shall be bound after election."

Let's look at the "principle" Gates enunciates. He slaps the Gross Income Tax Law was having placed a heavy burden upon the retailers. Then he proposes, and pledges to be bound by the pledge, "to free business from the burdens of bureaucratic control and definitely that he will 'free business from the Gross Income Tax'." Not on your life.

He wanted to give the retailers that impression. He wants their votes. Yet he is afraid of the wrath of the Indiana farmer—in the event they should get a copy of his letter—so he makes no definite pledge to move for abolition of the Gross Income Tax. Homer wants to play both ends against the middle, play class against class, group against group, and fool all of them.

But let's look further. How about Gates? Who are his managers and supporters? First there is Robert W. Lyons, nationally famous chain store lobbyist, who was a point in the Lyons-Gates-Capehart triangular machine which kidnapped the Republican party in the state convention last June. Lyons has said that Gates was on his payroll. If he was on Lyons' payroll it is reasonable to ask what he did for Mr. Lyons. Many suspect that he worked against the interests of the local retail merchants and the farmers and for the powerful chain stores groups.

Gates has as his campaign manager the well-known Jess Murden, of Peru, and as one of his office advisors, the also well-known Clark Springer, of Montpelier. Mr. Murden was an automobile salesman when he was on the State Highway Commission during the dark days of Indiana's sad experience with such Governors as Ed Jackson, Warren McCray and Harry Leslie. Murden was a registered lobbyist during the 1943 legislature and has been well known about legislatures for several years. Mr. Springer, also is a lobbyist. That both "worked" the legislature as lobbyists can be verified by examining the 1943 Lobby Register, page 371, in the office of the

(Continued On Page Four)

EX TICKET MATE AGAINST DEWEY

Says Candidate's Record Is A Weather Vane of Polls

Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., a potent influence in Republican politics for 20 years and a candidate for Representative-at-Large on the Dewey ticket in 1938, explained recently, according to PM News-paper, why he is NOT going to vote for his party's choice for President in 1944.

"The wind, blows first," said Scandrett. "Then Mr. Dewey points his direction."

"His record is a weather vane of Gallup polls. Sometimes it almost amounts to contortionism in the attempt to have both ears to the ground at once."

Scandrett, a nephew of Dwight Morrow, is senior partner of the influential Wall Street law firm of Scandrett, Tuttle and Chalmers. His political career began in 1920, when he was one of the group which tried—and failed—to put over Calvin Coolidge as the Presidential nominee.

He was chairman of the treasurer's advisory board of the Republican National Committee in 1924, succeeded Ogden L. Mills as treasurer of the New York County Republican Committee in 1929, served as treasurer of the Orange County Committee from 1934 to 1939. In 1936 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Alf Landon, and in 1938 to the New York State convention which nominated Dewey for Governor.

In the 1938 campaign he stumped the state with Dewey, and was defeated in his campaign for Congress along with the whole Dewey ticket.

Even then, Scandrett recalls, "Mr. Dewey was never positively 'for' anything, always just 'against' the man he was trying to beat."

Scandrett agrees with a recent editorial by James A. Wechsler, PM's National Editor, that Dewey has no sympathy with the doctrines of Gerald L. K. Smith. He also agrees—so thoroughly that he is sending copies of the editorial around to a lot of his Wall Street friends—that Dewey "does not sense the deepest aspirations and strivings of the American people" and "cannot be expected to translate them into world terms," as Wechsler wrote.

"President Roosevelt understood from the beginning that the war presented an issue of freedom or slavery for the people of the United States as well as for the people of Europe. He is the living embodiment of our faith in our selves. He has accurately interpreted and reflected the fundamental spirit of his times."

"In contrast, when Roosevelt was expressing faith that the American people could and would build 50,000 planes a year, Dewey said it was absurd even to think of such a thing—that we couldn't reach such a point in four years."

Scandrett said he was for President Roosevelt on his domestic "policies, too."

"But," he added, "I don't think they're the issue now. The peace is the issue. If we're going to have another war in 25 years, everything is lost."

(Continued On Page Four)

Bemenderfer Bursts Forth in Columns

S. H. Bemenderfer "burst out" in print again yesterday. This article of his which has provoked so much wrath in Democratic circles, is one headed "Soldiers Influenced" and was just as long winded and meticulous as Sam's articles usually are.

The only reason we take notice of this latest literary effort of his is because we have had a number of telephone calls asking that we publish some sort of an answer to his malicious concoction of lies about the way the army is conducted. In Thursday's article Sam speaks touchingly of a poor overworked Mrs. Hubbard whose son has gone to war, leaving his family for her to care for. If she is baring for her son's family as Sam says she is, it is very commendable of her, and she is doing a patriotic duty just as thousands of other women are doing.

We have been informed that this lady is also boarding and caring for one of Bemenderfer's grandchildren, whose father, Sam Jr., was in the Navy but discharged. Maybe Sam will write another long-winded article about the Navy and tell the public about how the Navy treated his son—or how his son treated the Navy.

VOTE FOR F.D.R.

Before you go to the polls next Tuesday, be honest with yourself. Ask yourself but one question. The answer should be very simple. Which one of these two candidates for Presidency would Hitler want me to vote for? Then vote for the other. We all know Dewey would be Hitler's choice. Cast your vote for Roosevelt and be on the safe side.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN ALL THEATRES

Russian Calvary Patrols In Sight of Budapest, Only 21 Miles Away

London, Nov. 3.—The American 1st army probed deeper into German defenses southeast of Aachen today while Allied forces in western Holland cleared the enemy from the south side of the Schelde Estuary and held most of the northwestern and southwestern coasts of Walcheren Island on the approaches to Antwerp.

Russian cavalry patrols were within sight of Budapest as the main Soviet forces drove to within less than 21 miles of the capital in their sweep through Hungarian against diminishing German-Hungarian resistance.

In the Italian front, British troops advanced nearly a mile and surrounded two sides of the Forlì airfield in their advance towards Bologna. Rome reported that these enemy destroyers were sunk west of Pag Island in the Adriatic by two British destroyers.

Smash Dusseldorf In the air war against Germany, more than 1,900 British heavy bombers smashed the inland port of Dusseldorf last night in the wake of yesterday's great sky battle in which 208 enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of 41 American bombers and 28 fighters. It was announced that American and British bombers dropped a record total of more than 113,000 tons of explosives on Germany in last night's sustained operations.

In aerial warfare on the other side of the world, it was announced that American B-29 Superfortresses from India had dropped the largest individual bomb loads on record on the railway yards at Japanese-held Rangoon, capital of Burma.

On the western front in Europe, the American 1st army solidified its new positions in the Aachen area in a local drive aimed at enlarging its bridgehead into Germany for later offensive operations. The advance was on a three-mile front nearly 10 miles inside the Reich and 28 miles southwest of Cologne.

In the Pacific, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that the end of the campaign on Leyte and Samar Islands in the Philippines was in sight, with the remnants of the Japanese forces on Leyte being driven into a pocket where they were being surrounded on three sides. The Americans, having taken the north coast stronghold of Carigara, were closing in on Ormoc on the west coast.

Some survivors were trying to escape by sea, under attack by American planes and torpedo boats. MacArthur announced that more than 30,000 Japanese have been killed, wounded or captured in the 13-day campaign.

Headquarters of the 14th U. S. Air Force announced that China-based bombers hunting for surviving units of the beaten Japanese fleet, had sunk another destroyer and damaged a large transport in the south China sea. As the Superfortresses made their strike at the vital Japanese base of Rangoon, Chungking announced that Chinese troops in the Salween river sector had taken the enemy fortress of Lungling, clearing another obstacle to the opening of the Ledo-Burma road supply route into China.

HEAR ROOSEVELT AND SCHRICKER

Saturday Night, November 4th Central High School Auditorium

BIG CLOSING RALLY

President Roosevelt talks from Boston at 8 o'clock Saturday night. Special radio receiving and amplifying sound apparatus will be installed so all in the high school auditorium can hear the President plainly. Immediately after the close of the President's speech, Governor Henry F. Schricker, in person, will make his closing talk of the campaign.

MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT

Before the start of the President's speech at 8 o'clock. Governor Schricker will start talking right after the President's speech at 8:45 o'clock p. m.

MAKE UP A PARTY AND COME Everybody Welcome

No Smokescreen Can Dim Democrat Record

DEMO ELECTION BOARDS LISTED

Precinct Officials Named For Next Tuesday's Voting

The list of Democratic precinct election officials was filed today with the county clerk of election commissioners. The Democrats name a judge, a sheriff, a clerk and assistant clerk in each precinct.

Republicans name judge, sheriff, two clerks and the inspector. The C. O. P. precinct boards were reported to the election commissioners.

The Democratic precinct officials follow:

No. 1—Pearl Sammons, judge; Kate Miller and Mrs. Leon Fisher, clerks; A. C. Hughes, sheriff.

No. 2—William McFadden, judge; Charlene Werbel and Minna Bernstein, clerks; Emmet King, sheriff.

No. 3—Florence Ford, judge; Pauline Zearbaugh and Mrs. Clements, clerks; William Dick, sheriff.

No. 4—Cora Bellis, judge; Dora Meehan and Mayme Proctor, clerks; Samuel Fetters, sheriff.

No. 5—William Jones, judge; Lillian Taft and Eva Bowers, clerks; W. A. Johnston, sheriff.

No. 6—Mary Boles, judge; Margaret Harrison and Lotie Hanna, clerks; A. L. Ellabarger, sheriff.

No. 7—Herbert B. Boyd, judge; Josephine Eisenmann and Mary Anderson, clerks; John Fritz, sheriff.

No. 10—Angela Coughlin, judge; Louis Kelly and Dorothy Davison, clerks; Paul Goebel, sheriff.

No. 11—Gilbert Turney, judge; Ruth Privett and Lotie Hanna, clerks; Clarence Hamilton, sheriff.

No. 12—Fannie Richman, judge; Gladys Rogers and Mrs. Frank Nelson, clerks; Perry Moore, sheriff.

No. 13—Sam Haigh, judge; Bertha Voisard and Margaret Jellison, clerks; Rosa Dowden, sheriff.

No. 14—Clyde Journey, judge; Edith Schrick and Emogene Boggs, clerks; Reason Baker, sheriff.

No. 15—Daisy Replogle, judge; Nellie Martin and Mable Godlove, clerks; John Tuttle, sheriff.

No. 16—J. W. Jones, judge; Adda Taylor and Nellie Miller, clerks; Chester Dain, sheriff.

No. 17—J. F. Miller, judge; Elsie Riley and Addie Duffey, clerks; George Eppard, sheriff.

No. 18—Mrs. Leo Bell, judge; Mrs. Paul Cooley and Evelyn Derbyshire, clerks; Schuyler Crane, sheriff.

No. 19—James McGuigan, judge; Ray Lafferty and Wanda Mathias, clerks; Dave Dawes, sheriff.

No. 20—Lillie O'Neill, judge; Thelma Taylor and Verna Brown, clerks; Elvin Fields, sheriff.

No. 21—Mary F. Leonard, judge; James E. Allen and Mrs. Gar Konrad, clerks; Herman McClain, sheriff.

No. 22—Robert Collins, judge; Ethel Heeter and Lucille Burton, clerks; Charles Davis, sheriff.

No. 23—Addie Helms, judge; Ethel Bricker and Gladys Jones, clerks; John Denney, sheriff.

No. 24—Helen Beck, judge; Mabel Owens and Delphia Harris, clerks; Doris Shaw, sheriff.

No. 25—Agnes Wilson, judge; Mrs. H. Mace and Mrs. F. Keelen, clerks; George Buis, sheriff.

No. 26—Thelma Giespie, judge; Mary Pontius and Claude Doughty, clerks.

No. 27—Tod Cox, judge; Kathleen Gribble and Pearl Rozelle, clerks; Charles Perry, sheriff.

No. 28—Guy Pflieger, judge; Daphne Wilson and Ruth Franks, clerks; Richard Herron, sheriff.

No. 30—Katherine LaBay, judge; Zora Robertson and Virginia Man gus, clerks; Michael Mattox, sheriff.

No. 31—James H. Winters, judge; Lola Conn and Evelyn Winters, clerks.

No. 32—John R. Quirk, judge; (Continued On Page Four)

Republican Leaders Obstructed Every Defense Move Made By President Roosevelt ---Republicans Blatantly Misquote and Misrepresent President In Their Vicious Propaganda---It is Absurd of Republicans To Continually Harp That the War Is Mr. Roosevelt's War.

Anyone who knows anything at all about current history knows that it is absurd to say that this is Roosevelt's war.

The truth is that it is neither Roosevelt's war, nor America's war. The truth is that this is Germany's war and Japan's war. For years the war-lords in both these countries have been bent on world conquest.

The Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor was simply the crowning treachery of years of treacherous planning. There is a written record of Japan's design for world conquest in the notorious Tanaka Memorial, drafted by Baron Tanaka, Japanese premier in 1927 and 1928. Tanaka's plan, which every member of the Japanese military caste committed to memory, called for three major preliminary objectives: (1) Conquest of Manchuria, (2) Lend-Lease, and (3) The Atlantic Charter.

3—From the very beginning, this Administration made good friends of our South American neighbors of the friendship which paid dividends many times over when we were plunged into war.

4—Year after year, working always against Republican opposition, he built up our Army and Navy, which the Republicans had reduced almost to impotency.

5—By repeated warnings, he strove to awaken the American people to their ever-growing peril. Pearl Harbor caught us off guard—because we were the kind of people who believed that a peace mission came to a country to talk peace. Had we been as prepared in our physical defenses on December 7, 1941, as we were physiologically, the tragedy would have been infinitely greater.

It is a tribute to the wisdom and the foresight of our president that on that dark day we had an Army and a Navy in the making, war plants humming with activity. Certainly no credit for that fact could be given to the Republican party whose leaders obstructed every defense move.

On no other topic do the Republicans more blatantly misquote and misrepresent President Roosevelt than in their constant use of only part of statements he made in 1940 in which he promised not to send American boys to fight in foreign wars or even to fight in foreign lands—except in case of attack.

Quoting from a speech he made on September 11, 1940, in Washington, they invariably say he promised: "We will not participate in any foreign wars, and we will not send our Army, naval, or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas."

What the President actually said then and again in Philadelphia on October 23, was: "We will not participate in any foreign wars, and we will not send our Army, naval, or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the countries involved to settle their disputes by peaceful methods."

2—When war did break out, he used both political and economic strategy to hold it back from our shores. History will undoubtedly show that the three steps which contributed most to the United Nations victory were: (1) The transfer of over-age destroyers to Britain, (2) Lend-Lease, and (3) The Atlantic Charter.

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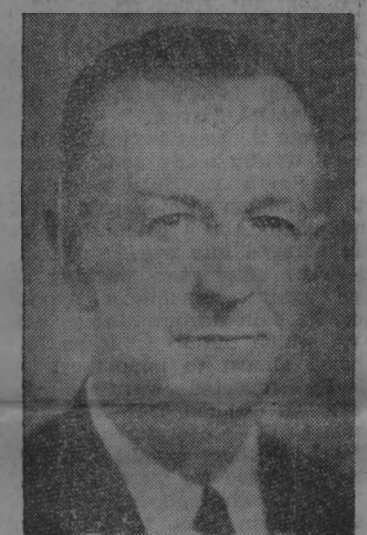
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SAMUEL D. JACKSON
Candidate for
Governor of Indiana



SIDNEY E. BAKER
Candidate for
Congress, Tenth District



H. NATHAN SWAIN
Candidate for
Judge Supreme Court
3rd District



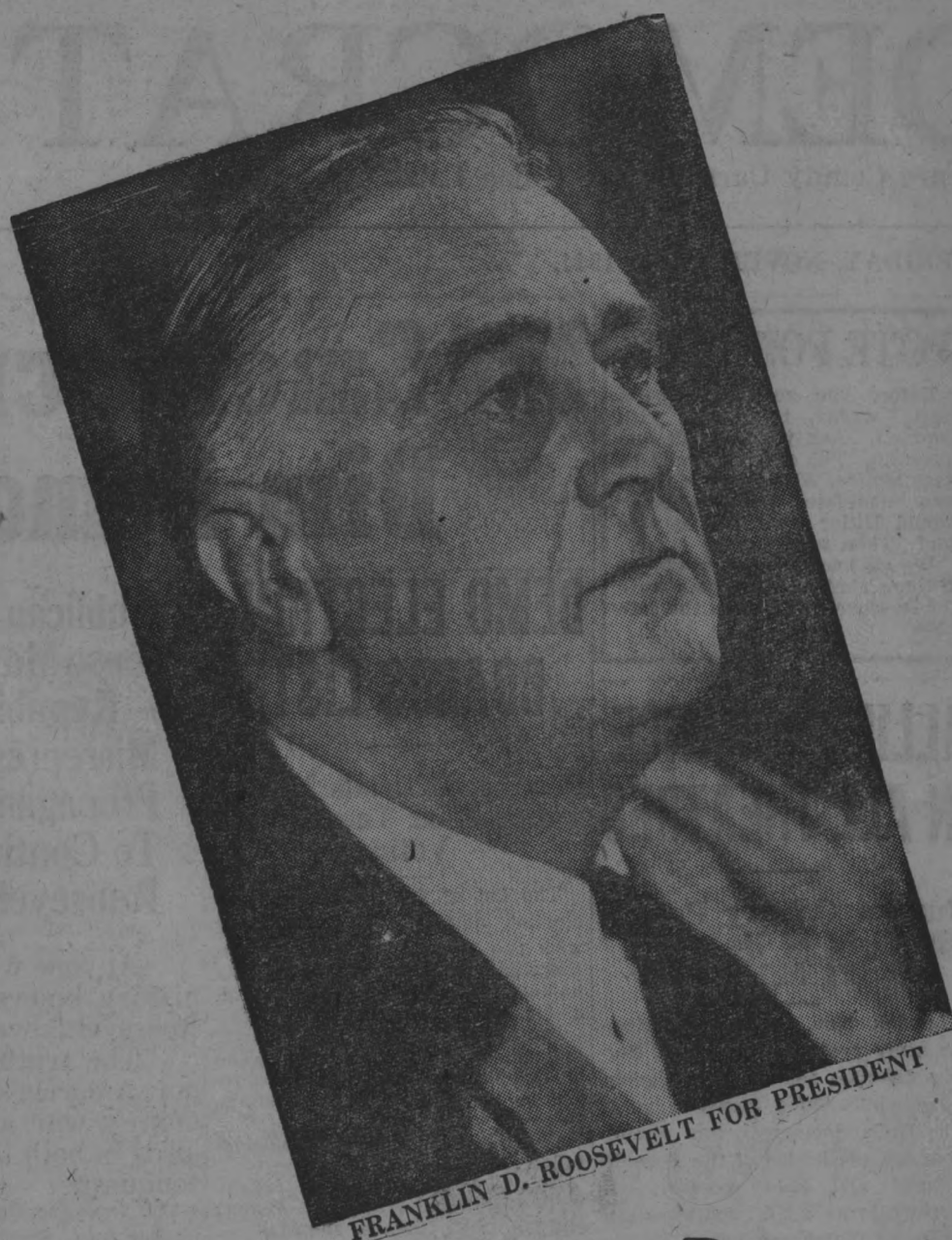
FRANK B. RUSSELL
Candidate for
Judge Appellate Court
Northern District



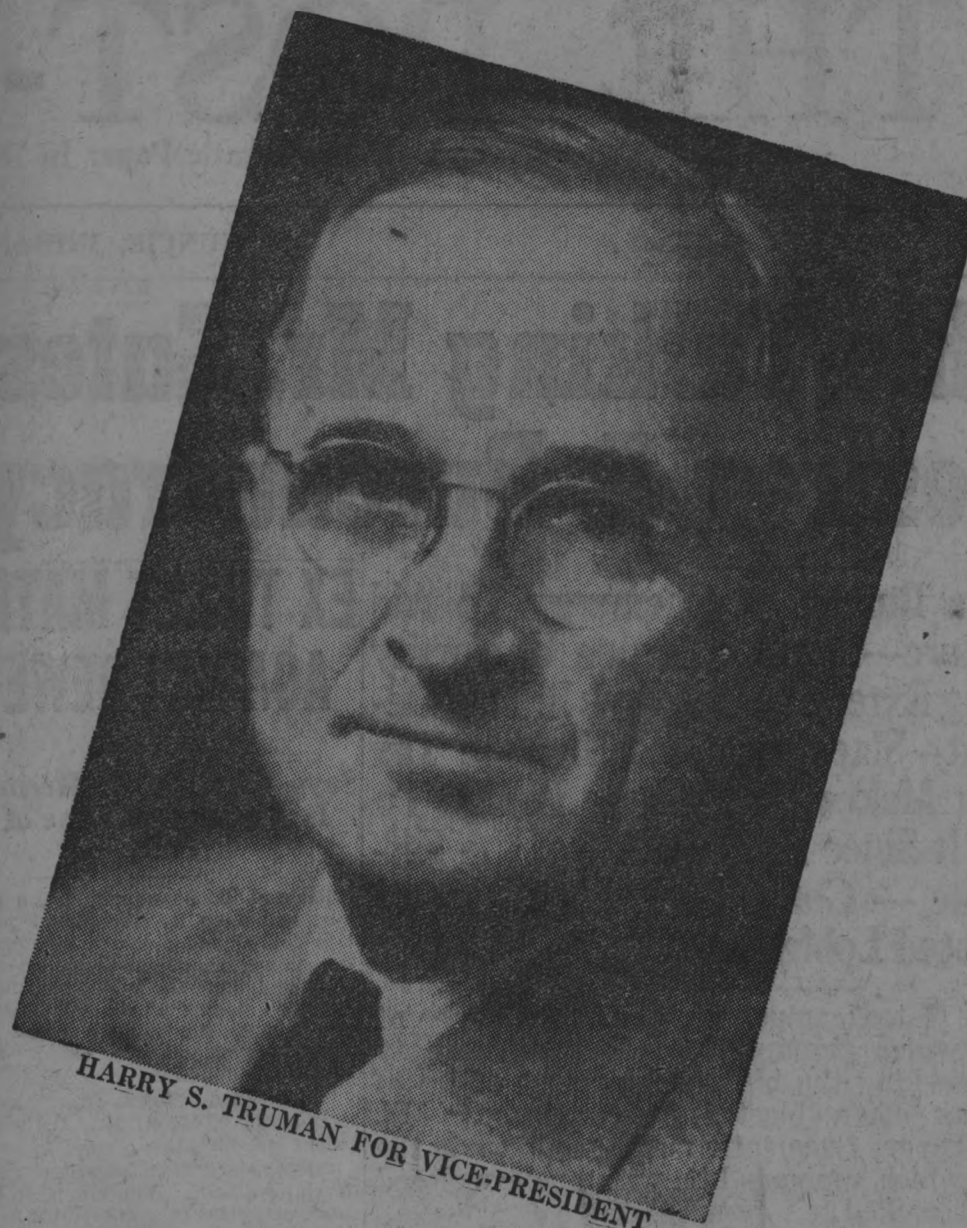
ALFRED L. ELLISON
Candidate for
Surveyor of
Delaware County



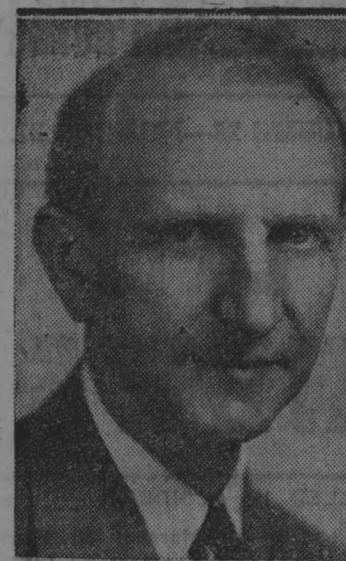
PAUL AUBREY
Candidate for
County Commissioner
Delaware County—3rd District



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT



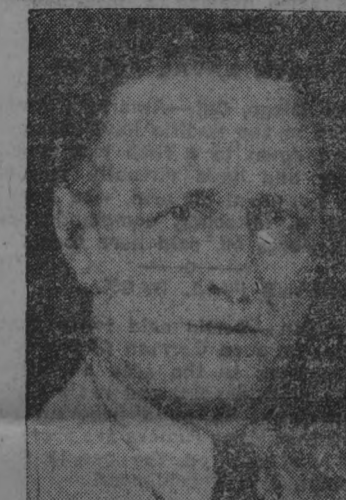
HARRY S. TRUMAN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT



HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Candidate for
United States Senator
(Long Term)



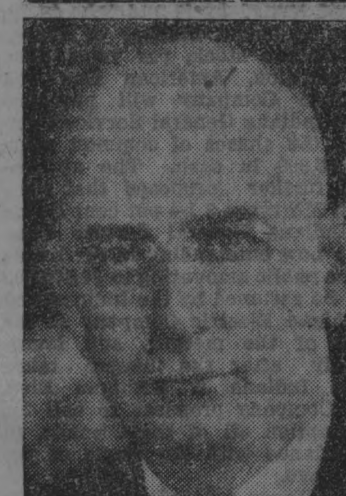
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN
Candidate for
United States Senator
(Short Term)



FLOYD J. HEMMER
Candidate for
Lieut. Governor of Indiana



LESTER E. HOLLOWAY
Candidate for
State Treasurer



MARKER SUNDERLAND
Candidate for
State Senator, Delaware County



WEBB PENCE
Candidate for
County Commissioner
Delaware County—2nd District

Presenting . . .

The Democratic Candidates

The National, State, Congressional and Delaware County Tickets

The Record Speaks for Itself

Since 1933, the Roosevelt administration has sponsored and put into effect the following important social, economic and governmental reforms:—

1. Establishment of a sound banking system.
2. Creation of a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to guarantee bank deposits.
3. Organization of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to save homes from foreclosure.
4. Saving farms from foreclosure by establishment of the Farm Credit Administration.
5. Rescuing agriculture from disaster through the AAA and the Soil Conservation Act.
6. Providing truth in the sale of securities and protecting the security of investors through the Securities and Exchange Commission.
7. Slum clearance.
8. Reduction of farm tenancy.
9. Old age insurance.
10. Unemployment insurance.
11. Federal aid to the crippled and blind.
12. Public works projects, carried on to provide work and to build thousands of permanent improvements.
13. Distribution of funds through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to save starving people who had reached the end of their resources.
14. Enactment of minimum wage and maximum hour laws.
15. The Civilian Conservation Corps and reforestation.
16. The National Youth Administration, aiding thousands of underprivileged young people.
17. Legislation abolishing child labor.
18. Reciprocal trade agreements.
19. Stimulation of private home building through the Federal Housing Administration.
20. Resettlement of farmers from marginal lands that cannot be cultivated profitably.
21. Getting electricity out to the farmers through the Rural Electrification Administration.
22. Water conservation programs.
23. Drought control and drought relief.
24. Crop insurance and the ever normal granary.
25. Assistance to farm co-operatives.
26. Conservation of natural resources.
27. The National Labor Relations Act.

Don't Forget This List on November 7th



CHARLES F. FLEMING
Candidate for
Secretary of State



ERNEST WEATHERHOLT
Candidate for
Auditor of State



HUBERT E. WICKENS
Candidate for
Attorney General of Indiana



ROBERT B. HOUGHMAN
Candidate for
State Superintendent of Schools



CLAUDE BECHTELL
Candidate for
State Representative, Delaware Co. State Representative, Delaware Co.
(Two to Elect)



J. ERWIN WALSH
Candidate for
State Representative, Delaware Co.
(Two to Elect)



GUY M. OGLE
Candidate for
Prosecuting Attorney
Delaware County



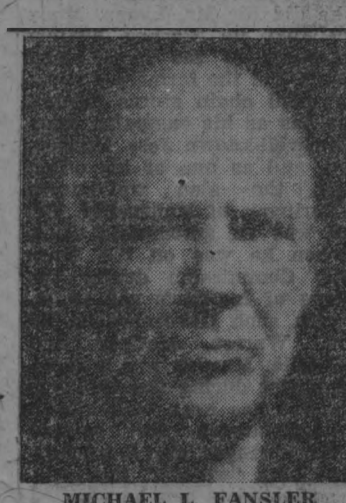
HUBERT L. PARKINSON
Candidate for
Treasurer of
Delaware County



MRS. CLARA WARD
Candidate for
Reporter Supreme and
Appellate Courts



JOHN W. BAUMUNK
Candidate for
Judge Supreme Court
1st District



MICHAEL L. FANSLER
Candidate for
Judge Supreme Court
5th District



WARREN W. MARTIN
Candidate for
Judge Appellate Court
Southern District



SAMUEL D. GRAY
Candidate for
Sheriff of
Delaware County



GAILON STEPHENS
Candidate for
Coroner of
Delaware County

Vote the Straight Democratic Ticket on Nov. 7th

This Advertisement Is Published and Paid for In Behalf of All Democratic Candidates by the

Delaware County Democratic Central Committee

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, November 3, 1944.

A Demagogue Speaks on Foreign Policy

Responsible Republicans must have been deeply disappointed by Gov. Dewey's foreign policy address in New York Wednesday night. No mere words by the nominee, at this late stage, could have provided conviction that, with his record of isolationism in the relatively recent past and of opportunism since, he could or would master the dominant forces in his party that stand for a reactionary foreign policy. But this was one final opportunity to give evidence that he was doing what he could to right his course.

He did, indeed, make another effort to appease Republican internationalists, but his constructive statements in backing Dumbarton Oaks and early formation of a United Nations organization were, in themselves, insufficiently incisive for a recent convert. They were overshadowed by appallingly reckless charges and insinuations which, if they represented American policy, would destroy the bases either of a coalition war or peace.

In his repeated attacks upon "personal" or "secret" diplomacy, Mr. Dewey was hitting at a procedure that has been indispensable for putting the Allies together in the most successful consultations between the chiefs of the major Allied states, and without an American President of a stature which fits him for such consultations, we could be nowhere near victory today. A breaking down of co-operation at the highest level in Allied councils now would cost innumerable American lives. If it did not lose the war, it would mean the losing of the peace.

Why did Gov. Dewey take the line in question? Was it partly because he knows that so many Americans are appalled at the specter of his own assumption of Mr. Roosevelt's place in consultations with leaders of the caliber of Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin?

Following the line of United Nations division, the candidate went so far, in seeming to support Poland, as to seek to undercut the President's diplomacy in behalf of Poland. This at the very moment when Mr. Churchill and Ambassador Harriman are striving at Moscow, with good auguries of success, to bring about an agreed solution. No man has done more than Mr. Roosevelt to pave the way for a strong and independent Poland. But the President understands that there is no possibility of that achievement unless Poland and Russia establish mutual confidence.

Mr. Dewey may or may not know that there can be no successful world organization unless relations of mutual respect are maintained between America and the Soviet Union. His charges and insinuations against that ally give no indication that he does know it.

On the positive side, we repeat, it is welcome to see Mr. Dewey on the Dumbarton Oaks bandwagon. It is welcome to hear him say that our participation in the world organization must not be subjected to reservations that would "nullify" its power. Even here, however, we should like to be told what Mr. Dewey, the lawyer, means by "nullify." The phrase against reservations glittered—but coupled with that interesting word, it ties him to little.

Again, we welcome Mr. Dewey, even at this late date, to the ranks of those who say France should be fully recognized. But the "call" came on the heels of Washington reports that the administration is preparing to accord fuller diplomatic recognition of the DeGaulle government. He had reason to criticize the so-called Morgenthau plan for depriving Germany of her industries, but he vastly exaggerated any known effects of that plan—a plan which was quickly repudiated by President Roosevelt—upon German morale.

Mr. Dewey's jingo backers, the Gannetts, Brickers, Schroeders and Kempers, cannot have liked all of the Wednesday speech. But they can see what points there are for playing both sides of the street. Mr. Dewey did a slick and slippery job of it.—Chicago Sun.

Will Fat Ballies Cause You to Forget?

Homer Capehart, of corn field fame, is terribly embarrassed. Homer has been campaigning all over Indiana asking to be sent to the Senate in order that he may help. Candidate Dewey sever all connections with the New Deal.

And now, horror upon horror, Dewey has come out strongly as a champion of about everything accomplished by the New Deal.

Homer like all the large manufacturers, fondly hopes that the public is so tired of Roosevelt they will vote the Republican ticket in spite of all the good the Democratic administration has done.

Study your political history and know that a Republican administration never passed a constructive law in all their tenure of office.

Even as late as Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations nothing was done for the farmer, when everyone knew he was slowly becoming poverty stricken through a high tariff policy and its accompanying legal stealing.

And Homer wants to kill all the laws which gave the farmer the means to again hold up his head, including the establishment of the

Triple A and Soil Conservation Act, and the law guaranteeing bank deposits.

Are you, Mr. Farmer, willing to let Capehart and others like him, buncee you into voting for him so that he may kill the above laws, and also the Rural Electrification law?

Far better it will be for you to forget your gripe (whatever it is) and stick to the friends who helped you out of the dilemma you were in from 1922 to 1932.

Vote for Schriker, the man who will uphold these beneficial Acts.—Paoli News.

Republican Editors' Claims Require a Grain of Salt

Local Republicans who should know better but seem to learn slowly are deriving a great deal of aid and comfort from announcement of Editor and Publisher that 617 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 21,439,768 favor the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as President of the United States.

Have these good people forgotten other election years when the bulk of the daily press was pitted against the Democratic nominee who nevertheless won anyhow? Have they overlooked the important fact that people, not newspapers, do the voting? Or perchance they do not realize that while the Republican press may be very noisy, its vote-getting ability is a nebulous quantity.

President Roosevelt's followers in the Fourth Estate trail along with only 220 newspapers having a combined circulation of 4,676,510, something like a fifth of Dewey's claimed total.

While the Republican publishers may lay claim to this latter grand total as a circulation figure, their claims should end there. These figures do not mean support!

We know plenty of people, for instance, who read the outspoken but often mistaken Chicago Tribune as faithfully as they quaff their morning cup of coffee, but regular as these readers are, they manage to do their own thinking—and we're thinking now especially of Marion and Grant County folks.

Most wise editors, while they may be justly proud of their large circulations, no longer claim to be making the decisions of their readers. Rather they try to "give the people light so they may find their own way."

In the event of a Dewey victory, you may see some jubilant Republican editors taking credit for it. In this case we suggest a grain of salt.—Marion Leader-Tribune.

The Truth About Strikes

Reading the labor news, John Citizen is likely to get the feeling that all labor in carrying picket signs and laying down on the job.

Well, some labor has been carrying picket signs and laying down on the job—one-tenth of one per cent of labor to be exact. The other ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of labor has done no striking at all since the war began.

That's a pretty good picture, isn't it? But such a picture does not suit the labor baiters, the newspapers and politicians who want to scare voters away from Roosevelt.

They want to foist upon the American public the idea that under the present administration labor relations are in chaos, that strikes are everywhere. And so Hearst's New York Journal-American headlines, "Huge War Losses in Strikes Bared."

Actually, American labor has a splendid record.

We have had even fewer strikes than England, where strikes are prohibited by law. Our American labor leaders have given the nation a no-strike pledge, which is something English labor has not done.—The New York Post.

Dewey Distortions--VI

Prosecutor Dewey, pursuing his argument that the nation was unprepared for war, calls to the witness stand H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, and allows him to say: "Dec. 7, 1941, found the Army Air Forces equipped with plans but not planes."

This sentence is lifted from Gen. Arnold's report to the Secretary of War, Jan. 4 this year. The general did, indeed, say what Mr. Dewey says he did. But he went on to add: "When the Japanese attacked, we may not have had a powerful air force but we knew that we soon would have one. We had the plans, and our organization was growing every hour. We knew that we had done everything in our power, everything permitted us by a peace-loving nation, to prepare to defend that nation against cruel and cunning foes. . . . Due in large part to the initiative of our Commander in Chief, we did not start this war from scratch."

Here is a perfect sample of Mr. Dewey's prosecution technique. He twists a statement explaining the nature of our preparedness into a statement alleging unpreparedness. A general's report paying tribute to the initiative of the Commander in Chief becomes, in his hands, a criticism charging lack of initiative. Whom does Mr. Dewey think he is kidding?—Chicago Sun.

Was It Cleared With Sydney?

The meaningless and fictional charge of the G.O.P. high-command that President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered national chairman, Robert Hannegan, to "clear everything with Sydney" during the Democratic national convention was recalled at a press conference for Vice-President Wallace, here, last Saturday.

Asked by a reporter if he knew whether or not the charge of the G.O.P. was true,

Wallace replied that he had every reason to believe that it was not true. He said that it was his opinion that there is absolutely no basis for the silly campaign charge and added: "I understand that there will be a prominent speaker of the Republican party in Indianapolis, tonight. You might ask her where the charge originated." His reference obviously was directed to Clare Booth Luce, beautiful slander artist of the G.O.P. national speakers' staff who made another of her absurd campaign attacks upon the President in her Staturday night talk.

Why anyone who can add two and two and get any answer close to four would believe the "clear it with Sydney" cry of the Republicans is beyond comprehension.

It was known to all observers that Sidney Hillman and the vast CIO union organization he heads was backing Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to the limit for re-nomination.

Had President Roosevelt issued orders to national chairman Robert Hannegan to clear everything with Sidney an air of uncertainty which hung over the first days of the convention would have been cleared immediately and Wallace undoubtedly would have been renominated.

But President Roosevelt made it clear, in a letter to U. S. Senator Samuel D. Jackson, of Indiana, permanent chairman of the convention, that he had no desire to dictate the selections of the convention.

Roosevelt merely said that if he were a delegate to the convention he would vote for Wallace.

That the Democratic convention was not controlled by Roosevelt nor its nominations cleared through Sidney Hillman was proven beyond any doubt when the delegates nominated Harry S. Truman instead of Wallace.

Wallace proves that he believes the re-election of President Roosevelt is the most imperative need of the nation by his campaigning, day and night at his own expense, for the re-election of Roosevelt and for the election of Harry S. Truman, who defeated him for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

In this action Wallace likewise proves his gigantic stature as a man and as a statesman.

The G.O.P. "clear everything with Sydney" charge completely dissolves in the face of scrutiny and reason, just as every other G.O.P. campaign charge crumbles and blows away under examination and resort to the record.

A Time for Greatness and America Is Ready

We live in times which call for greatness. With a war to win and a world to save, ours are days which demand vision and courage and leadership.

Every American who heard President Roosevelt's address on foreign policy Saturday night knows that our nation has a President equipped to meet that demand.

They witnessed another characteristic act of Roosevelt courage, a new evidence of the greatness of the President's leadership.

Mr. Roosevelt boldly grasped the controversial issue of America's postwar policy: whether the American representative on the United Nations Council shall have power to act immediately when an emergency arises, or whether his every decision must first be ratified by special act of Congress.

The President left no doubt where he stands:

"It is clear, that if the world organization is to have any reality at all, our American representative must be endowed in advance by the people themselves, by constitutional means through their representatives in Congress, with authority to act."

This IS the foreign policy issue of the campaign.

Governor Dewey, just two weeks ago, was asked where he stood on that issue. He ducked. His spokesman said Dewey was "not stating his views on the moot point at this time."

It is typical of the President, that in spite of the counsel of certain practical politicians, he insisted on telling the people where he stood—and telling them before election.

Four years ago he showed the same courage in calling for the Selective Service Act on the eve of the campaign.

President Roosevelt had the vision to prepare the nation then for the problems of war; he has equal vision now to prepare it for the problems of peace.

The President showed plainly that isolationism is not dead in this country, not even sleeping for the duration. He reminded us that a Dewey victory would put isolationists in key Congressional committee posts:

Hiram Johnson would be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Gerald Nye would be chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Ham Fish would be chairman of the House Rules Committee, and "Joe" Martin would probably be Speaker of the House.

He read the records of those men. He made clear what most of us know: that Governor Dewey's party is largely, even if not completely, in control of those men and other Old Guardsmen of the same kind.

Even if Dewey should say "Me, too," to the President's stand on giving an American delegate to the United Nations Council advance power to act—as he has said "Me, too," to the New Deal, to Dumbarton Oaks, etc., etc., etc.—

No one who heard the President's speech can be in doubt as to which man—Roosevelt or Dewey—would FIGHT for this essential principle in a workable organization to maintain peace.

If Dewey were anxious to fight for the

principle; if Dewey were a real leader — he would have taken the opportunity to state his position first.

But the Governor of New York is too busy belittling the President of the United States to assume leadership himself.

Great leadership has been defined as the ability to be so right that your opponents will be over on your side ten years later.

That is the kind of leadership Franklin Roosevelt has given America.

Ten years late, his opponents praise "the early days of the New Deal."

Ten years late, they try to take over his Good Neighbor Policy.

No doubt ten years from now even those who now see in the President only a "quarrelsome, tired old man" will realize that he has been right again.

Meanwhile, it is our job to see that the President is re-elected, to carry on the task he has begun.

Dewey and the Republicans cannot be depended on to do the job.

The memory of Woodrow Wilson tells us that. We know that the Republican victory of 1920 was the most expensive political triumph in our national history.—Philadelphia Record.

The Elephant DOES Forget

"We know we cannot remain strong and free unless we reject every entanglement in the affairs of Europe."

—Thomas E. Dewey, Milwaukee, March 29, 1940.

"The experience of two world wars has taught us that we cannot remain unaffected by what happens elsewhere in the world."

—Thomas E. Dewey, New York, April 27, 1944.

G.O.P. Candidate Dewey is trying to call the Hoover fiasco a "Democratic depression." Just to keep the record straight, here are the statistics on employment by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Census:

	Non-Agricultural Workers	Gainfully Employed (Includes Self-employed)
1932	22,000,000	28,000,000
1940	30,292,000	36,530,000
1944	38,215,000	43,790,000

G.O.P. and the New Deal

Several Republican campaign orators, including the beautiful but silly Clare Booth Luce, still claim that the New Deal is wrecking constitutional government, enslaving the people and taking the nation down the road to ruin. Yet, when anyone examines the campaign pledges of Prosecutor Tom Dewey, (he is the G.O.P. Presidential nominee) it is found that Dewey has unequivocally promised not only to continue but to extend the New Deal. Such campaign double talk can have but one purpose—to confuse the voters. But they are not confused. The New Deal will be continued and it will be headed by its creator and guiding genius, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Wisdom from the Past

"I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the services of any man who on some great emergency shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public."

—George Washington.

"A change of the Chief Magistrate, at the breaking out of war or any similar crisis, for another even of equal merit, would at all times be detrimental to the community, inasmuch as it would substitute inexperience to experience, and would tend to unhinge and set afloat the already settled train of administration."

—Alexander Hamilton.

"If for instance a tremendous crisis occurred at the end of a second term of a man like Lincoln, as such a crisis occurred at the end of his first term, it would be a veritable calamity if the American people were forbidden to use the services of the one man whom they knew, and did not merely guess, could carry them through the crisis."

—Theodore Roosevelt.

Beware of 11th-Hour Dodges

In any election year the wise voter arms himself with liberal skepticism against political canards advanced in the closing days of the campaign. Because time is too short for countering them, these days are always a favorite period for spreading such charges, through handbills or otherwise.

This year the dishonesty of the Republican campaign is conducted even at the top level should prompt extraordinary wariness. The persistent reliance of Mr. Dewey himself on half-quotations and sentences out of their context, and the fraudulent example he has set in developing such bogus themes as the "communist" menace, can have done nothing to increase the zeal of party workers at lower levels to tell the truth.

In particular, voters should beware of any last-minute efforts to spread falsehoods about the President's health. Fortunately, Mr. Roosevelt's disproof of the "tired-and-ailing-old-man" canard has been too decisive and dramatic to have been missed by many Americans. One who could go through those gruelling hours of wind and rain in New York and Philadelphia before fighting speeches in those cities, and who could appear in top form at Chicago one day after the Philadelphia rally, is patently a rugged, healthy President. Let's not forget the established facts, whatever printed dodgers or tongues of confusion say as the campaign closes.—Chicago Sun.

GAS

Is an economical servant in the home. It is also serving as a vital part in war production. Be patriotic. Help conserve gas by keeping your present equipment in good repair for higher efficiency.

Central Ind. Gas Co.

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF VOTING PLACES
Notice is hereby given that the following places have been designated by the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, State of Indiana, as the polling places in the various precincts of said County, for the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1944:

Precinct 1—Jefferson School, 701 W. Adams Street.
Precinct 2—Central High School, 311 S. High Street.
Precinct 3—McDonald Residence, 1007 W. Charles Street.
Precinct 4—City Building, Muncie, Indiana.
Precinct 5—McKinley School, 400 N. Mulberry Street.
Precinct 6—Emerson School, 501 Beechwood.
Precinct 7—Riley School, 1601 N. Walnut Street.
Precinct 10—Washington School, East Adams Street.
Precinct 11—Ellison Store Bldg., 110 E. Adams Street.
Precinct 12—Longfellow School, North Broadway.
Precinct 13—Wilson Jr. High School, 300 West 14th.
Precinct 14—Lincoln School, W. Memorial Drive.
Precinct 15—City Barns, Hoyt Avenue.
Precinct 16—Community Room, Mun-
824 N. Holmes.
Precinct 17—Harrison School, S. Liberty Street at 6th St.
Precinct 18—Farquhar Residence, Rear—1601 S. Madison Street.
Precinct 19—Garfield School, 9th at Madison Street.
Precinct 20—Fire Station No. 2—East Willard Street.
Precinct 21—Eytchison Residence, 1800 Kirby Avenue.
Precinct 22—Blaine School, 7th and Shipley.
Precinct 23—Forrest Park School, 211 W. 8th St.
Precinct 24—U. B. Church, W. Jackson and Calvert.
Precinct 25—Bonds Garage, 2603 West Jackson St.
Precinct 26—Burriss School, University Avenue.
Precinct 27—Unity Spiritualist Church, 617 Rex Street.
Precinct 29—Stevenson School, 2420 South Nook.
Precinct 30—Burd's Cabinet Shop, 2425 S. Hackley St.
Precinct 31—Roosevelt School, 29th and South Jefferson Sts.
Precinct 32—Rear Ely Store, 15th and Hoyt Ave.
Precinct 33—Fields School, Middletown Pike.
Precinct 34—Shick Garage, 1309 Petty Road.
Precinct 35—Candle Light — Road 67 North.
Precinct 37—Leda Mowrey Residence, Cross Roads.
Precinct 38—Daleville School Annex.
Precinct 39—Yorktown Fire Station.
Precinct 40—Florence Howell Res—Cammack.
Precinct 41—Harrison Township School.
Precinct 42—Gaston School.
Precinct 43—Rex Case Residence, Wheeling.
Precinct 44—Cowan School.
Precinct 45—Royerton School.
Precinct 46—Eaton Community Build-
ing.
Precinct 48—Perry Township School.
Precinct 49—Harris Drug Store, Selma.
Precinct 51—Desoto School.
Precinct 52—City Building, Albany.
Precinct 53—Oak Grove School.
Dated at Muncie, Indiana, this 27th day of October, 1944.

SAMUEL L. CUNNINGTON
Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.

Oct. 27, Nov. 3, 1944—FD

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON AMENDMENT OF ZONING ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Muncie, Indiana, that public hearing on an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance which is now pending before the Common Council of the city of Muncie, Indiana, will be held in the City Council Chamber in the City Hall at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 13th day of November, 1944, at which time and place any objections to such amendment or change will be heard. The proposed amendment or change to be made is as follows: to amend, supplement and change the present Zoning Ordinance in said city of Muncie, Indiana, so as to transfer the following described territory in the city of Muncie, Indiana, to-wit: Lot Number Forty-Eight (48) in Block Three (3) in Perkins Addition to the City of Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, 1549 W. Eleventh Street. Said proposed ordinance for such amendment or change of said present Zoning Ordinance has been referred to the City Plan Commission, of said city of Muncie and has been considered and such City Plan Commission has made its report approving the same. Information concerning such proposed amendment or change is now on file in the office of said City Plan Commission, for public examination. Such hearing will be continued from time to time as may be found necessary.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Muncie, Indiana, J. CLYDE DUNNINGTON, City Clerk and Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, this 27th day of October, 1944.

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From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Cracker-barrel versus Dog House

Most of the political conventions in our town are held around the cracker-barrel—in Sam Abernethy's store.

We were settling how the country should be run the other night when Homer Watson starts to put in a word.

"Wait a minute, Homer," Sam said sharply, "did you vote in the last election?"

"Well," Homer fumbled, "I was awful busy just at the time."

"That don't matter," Sam insists, "Free speech around this

cracker-barrel is for them who help protect it—and all the other freedoms in America—by voting. Folks that just talk freedom don't count here."

From where I sit, it doesn't make any difference how you vote—the important thing is that you do vote. Call it a sacred right if you want to, but to me, it is the bedrock of the whole idea of democracy.

Joe Marsh

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THE SHELL SERVICE STA.

GLENN BUTTS, Mgr.

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